

BOMBAY COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY,

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1831.

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The *Sir Edward Paget*, Captain Bouchier arrived yesterday, having left Portsmouth on the 6th of August.

Passengers Mrs. Ramsay Doctor Ramsay, H. M. 40th Regiment, Cornets, Forkington, Hinde, and Dalgleish 4th Light Dragoons. Miss Babington, Miss E. Babington landed at Cannanore. From Cannanore Captain Mills, and Doctor Cotterill.

We have obtained London papers by this opportunity up to the 5th of August, from which the most important extracts will be found below. The state of affairs in Europe, has assumed a most threatening aspect even, than it wore by the last accounts. The declaration of the Prussian Government against the Poles, it is thought must hasten rapidly the crisis, which it is feared is approaching. In the House of Commons the reform bill seems to be getting on in a slow but prosperous way.

The Cholera is spreading in every direction throughout Europe; it had appeared in the neighbourhood of Milan, from which place, many of the inhabitants were flying. Don Miguel appears to have been completely humbled by the French; the particulars of an action between the French and Portuguese Vessels in the Tagus, will be found below.

The *Victory* Captain Biden from Portsmouth the 24th of July, arrived just as our extra was going to press.

Passengers. Sir Herbert Compton, Miss Compton, Miss H. Compton, Major Wood, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Penefather, Miss. Dickson, Mrs. Keys, Captain Kay, Miss. Bolton, Miss. D. Bolton, Mr. Elves, Mrs. Wymys, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Hilton, Mr. & Mrs. Ketterer, and Mr. Hart.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The speech of the King of the French, at the opening of the new Chamber, is mean, trimming, and equivocal, in a high degree; yet coupled, nevertheless, with as much of anti-popular assumption and bitterness, as might have satisfied the self-importance even of Charles X. No one on reading it could have conjectured, that he who pronounced it was a monarch of not yet one year old, owing his exaltation to the distinct appointment of that people, whose well-being he now so unblushingly puts aside in favour of his own ascendancy. *L'Etat, c'est moi!* is as plainly marked in every paragraph of the speech of Louis Philippe, as it was in the demeanor of Louis XIV., when he went, booted and spurred, to hold a bed of justice in his *Parlement*. Whenever his Majesty touches upon coming projects of law, or measures of foreign policy, his language is selected with the most deliberate want of precision, and the contradictory clauses are so artfully balanced, that the event, be it what it may, will correspond to some one or other of the King's own views. "Royalty must not be left powerless," he says, "it must be strengthened!" "entire co-operation," he says, "cannot answer!" "Charles X.," he says, "that he expected to accomplish," he says, "and when that was accomplished, he complained of the government; and proceeded to accomplish the happiness of France in his own way."

The following are the subjects on which projects of law are announced as about to be submitted: the hereditary peerage: the departmental and municipal organization: the responsibility of ministers, and of administrative officers in general: the regulation of the army: the liberty of teaching; the recruiting of the army: the penal code; and the finances. It is curious to observe, that all these projects of law are announced, as having for their object, "to consolidate more and more the constitutional monarchy."

In what spirit the proposed enactments are to be conceived, we find no indication given: not even in the matter of the hereditary peerage, now the subject of such anxious discussion and expectation in France. One special sentence in the speech relates to this "great constitu-

tional question." From the language employed, we can only gather, that it is not convenient to the Minister to disclose, at this moment, his views respecting the second Chamber; and therefore, that in all probability, his present determination is to take the anti-popular side, in favour of the hereditary privilege. Had he adopted the contrary resolution, he would scarcely have refrained from assuring to himself, the popularity of an early and spontaneous announcement. We discover, too, that the Chamber of Peers is to be consulted respecting its own constitution, co-ordinately with the Chamber of Deputies. How can it be expected, that these men will quietly disinherit themselves of their family dignity? And how are the deputies, a majority of whom are declared enemies of the hereditary privilege, to be brought to approve its continuance?

Promises of economy, assurances of amicable dispositions from foreign powers, are of course added, as the usual unmeaning expletives to every King's speech. The demolition of the Belgian fortresses, which Louis Philippe magnifies as an evidence of the restored importance of France, has been far more reasonably explained in our Parliament, as a measure consented to by the allied powers, for the purpose of relieving Belgium, and of depriving France of the eventual benefit of possessing those fortresses.

Respecting Poland, the words of the speech are cautious and qualified.

They allude to the sanguinary struggle now desolating that country. They mention that mediation has been employed, to stop the shedding of blood, and to check the progress of the cholera; they even proceed so far as to praise the courage of the Poles; and they touch tremblingly on the preservation of a semi-nationality to Poland, in language which M. Pozzo di Borgo will find little to quarrel with. Such backwardness is ill calculated to satisfy the keen susceptibility of the French people, with respect to the heroic patriots on the Vistula; and should Warsaw fall into the hands of the Russians, the consequences to the French Ministry will be with respect to Poland by far the most defensible part of his whole conduct.

A scene truly contemptible and puerile in itself, and foolishly offensive towards foreign powers, was acted at the opening of the Chamber of Peers. On the entry of the Peers, their Chamber was unexpectedly found decorated with several Austrian standards: which the Marquis de Semonville, Grand Referendary, explained to be the standards taken by Buona parte from the Austrians at Ulm: hidden by himself, and preserved until this moment, without the knowledge of any one. In the conclusion of his speech, the old Marquis addressed himself personally to the Duke of Orleans, who was present, and earnestly called upon him to draw his sword, when required, both in the preservation of these glorious trophies, and in support of the dignity and splendour of France. The Duke of Orleans made a suitable reply, expressing his decided resolution to be the foremost in so holy a cause.

What would have been the language and feelings of the French had any of their standards thus been hung out for insult at Berlin or Vienna? The transaction can hardly be passed over by Austria: yet it reflects much disgrace on the discretion of the French Minister, that while he does not scruple thus to provoke a foreign power on the most perverse and wrongful grounds, he stands too much in awe of Russia to pronounce a sentence of determined sympathy in favour of Poland.

The Minister has resolved to make an instant trial of his ascendancy in the new Chamber of Deputies. He has declared the most pointed hostility to the re-election of M. Lafitte, as president, and has even intimated, that if the Chamber decides this point against him, he will immediately resign. It is believed that this dictation will be submitted to, and that M. Lafitte will be rejected. The decision of the question is of no moment, excepting as an evidence of the relative strength of parties.

The official report of the French Admiral Roussin details the transactions at Lisbon referred to in the King of France's speech. His despatch is dated July 11. The French fleet, he states, was then lying broadside on under the quays of the Portuguese capital. The entrance of the Tagus was effected that day. The action commenced at half-past one, and by five o'clock the Gullet was passed. The Don John VI. of 74 guns, three frigates of 48 guns each, two sloops, and two brigs, were compelled to strike their flags to the French squadron; and fort St. Julian and Bugio, which defended the entrance, were silenced. The French did not fire until they had been fired upon; they suffered no loss. As soon as they had got to the quay, Roussin sent a summons to the Government of Miguel to submit, within two hours, to the demands made on the 8th. An answer, complying with this summons, was immediately returned

by Santarem. The conditions are stated to be—

1st. The dismissal of the Superintendent-General of Police. 2d. The reversal of all sentences pronounced against Frenchmen for political opinions. 3d. An indemnity of 800,000 francs for the expenses of the expedition. 4th. The insertion in the Gazette of the French demands, and the acceptance thereof by the Portuguese Government, together with placards containing these facts posted on the corners of the streets through which Bonhomme was paraded.

These are hard conditions, but the little Despot must bear them notwithstanding.

The corps of Count PAHLEN, consisting of 20,000 men and 84 pieces of cannon, began to pass the Vistula on the 13th close to the Prussian frontier. The passage of the river was effected on the 13th, 14th, and 15th. It does not appear that the slightest resistance was offered, or could be offered, by the Poles; every aid seems to have been given by the Prussian authorities. This appearance of a large force of the enemy on the left bank has given rise to serious apprehensions for the fate of the capital.

There is a strange story of Gielgud, who had taken shelter within the Prussian frontier, as Dwerniki was formerly obliged to do within that of Austria, being shot by one of his own officers, it would appear from suspicion of his treachery. The remains of Gielgud, letters from M-mel say, were interred where he fell in the bivouac near Stettin. The assassin is said to be one Skalski; and it is added, that after he had shot his general he shot himself. The total of Gielgud and Chlapowski's corps, which had been driven into the Prussian territories and detained there, is said to be about 2,500; of which about 1,000 were horse.

As a set-off against the disasters on its left, the Polish army are stated to have gained a decided advantage over Rudiger on its right wing. The loss of the Russians is estimated at 3,000 men.

The conduct of Prussia, which has been all too long and hesitatingly states its intention to supply the Russians, their allies, with every necessary of war—whether arms, ammunition, or provisions, and to keep the Poles by every means in its power from receiving assistance either from Prussian subjects or any other. To the remonstrances of the French Ambassador at Berlin, who complained of the daily infractions of neutrality by the Prussian Government, it has been answered—

"That Prussia does not profess to be neutral, that it is only passive; that the Polish diplomatic agents abroad were the only persons who had pretended to establish its neutrality; that it was desirable to see the triumph of the Russians, and the overthrow of the Poles; that it would employ all the means of bringing about this result, short of fighting; that it considered the Poles only as insurgents against their lawful Sovereign, who was the close ally of Prussia; and that every means of reducing them would have its hearty concurrence and approbation."

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday Evening. The business effected to-day in the funds has been of considerable extent, and, on balance, stock to a large amount has come to market, particularly in the new 3½ per Cents. This would rather indicate a pressure for money in certain quarters, but it must arise from some local cause, as the state of money generally out of doors exhibits nothing of the kind, but discounts, on the contrary, are rather lower than for some days past, for bills of good credit. Some have ascribed this pressure to the failure of Messrs. Manning and Co., the large West India firm alluded to on Saturday, which failure, notwithstanding that it was foreseen by many persons, must have produced great inconvenience among those of its connexions who were not so forewarned. The steadiness of the prices of the funds, in the face of so large a supply of stock, proves that they had nothing to do with politics. Consols for the account closed at 82½ to 3, and the New 3½ per Cents at 90½ to 1. There has been some decline in Exchequer-bills, although some very large purchases were made for private individuals, and hence it was conjectured that the Bank of England was again in the market; but this appears to be by no means certain.

In announcing the failure of the West India house abovementioned, some of our contemporaries have stated, that, in consequence of that event, one of our most eminent banking-houses was likely to sustain very serious losses. This statement was calculated to do a double injury, in conveying a reflection alike on the credit and on the judgement of the parties. We have made some inquiries, therefore, on the subject, and can venture to affirm, that with respect to the banking-house to which the statement has been generally applied in the city, it is wholly untrue.—*The Times*, Aug. 3.

Thursday Evening.

The aspect of affairs in the money-market has changed, since yesterday, much for the worse. Consols have fallen 1½ per cent, the other Government securities in the same proportion, and the politicians of the Stock Exchange, who satisfied themselves but a very few days back that continental affairs were quietly settling down into tranquillity, now discover new excitement springing up in two or three different quarters.

The resignation of M. Casimir Perier is perhaps looked upon here as the more serious cause of disquiet, for his ascendancy was relied on to keep France in a settled state, and to avert a form of government of a more republican tendency. It is not meant to argue which state is best suited to France, but the feeling among our monied interest has been, that in the one case, peace in Europe was tolerably secure; in the other, that war was certain. Hence, though the view is prospective, and may prove an entirely mistaken one, stock is brought to market, and the funds decline.

Another ground of disquiet has been the information from Holland and Belgium. The countries are, in fact by the notice of the cessation of the armistice before Antwerp, virtually at war. This was sent on Tuesday last by General Chassé to the head-quarters of the Belgian army near Antwerp, and, according to the terms of that notice the armistice will expire at half-past 9 o'clock this evening. It does not follow however, that hostilities will necessarily recommence immediately as there exists a prospect of opening a new negotiation for the settlement of the differences between Holland and Belgium. A commissioner from the former country M. Van Nyevelt, has arrived, it is said in England for that purpose, and there is also an expectation that another commissioner from Belgium will be invited to attend the conferences in London.

It has been stated to-day 'on Change,' and on what is considered to be respectable authority that the answer of the Prussian and Austrian Governments, to the representations made by France on behalf of Poland has been received, and that extremely concise, and is said to declare that whether they should remain neutral or not in regard to the invasion by Russia, was a question to be determined on solely by their own sense, it was at all events a matter in which other Foreign Governments had no right to interfere. Quotations from Vattel, and other writers on the Law of Nations, are then given in support of that affirmation.

The last price of Consols to-day was 81½ to 3 for the account; the 3½ per Cents., 89½ to 1; Exchequer Bills, which have not been much dealt in, left off at 11s. to 13s. premium:—

LONDON THURSDAY 4th AUGUST 1831.

The House of Commons last night did its duty. It admitted into the class of represented towns, Greenwich, Sheffield, Sunderland, and Devonport and conferred eight nominations taken from the rotten boroughs on places of great population and of acknowledged importance.

In the district of Greenwich are included the populous towns of Deptford and Woolwich, Sheffield collects its constituency from four townships in its neighbourhood, Sunderland is joined to the Parishes of Bishop Wearmouth and Monkwearmouth; and Devonport includes an extensive parish and township in its vicinity, no man could have conjectured that persons who stood out against the disfranchisement of boroughs of 2000 or 4000 inhabitants, on the grounds of their importance, and who claimed an exemption for these places from the fatal schedules A. and B. whenever they thought that they could find in their neighbourhood a hundred or two more than the last population returns followed by Ministers,—no man, we repeat, could have conjectured that such persons would resist the enfranchisement of the large towns mentioned above. Yet it was reserved for the enemies of the bill to display such contradictions; and to march intrepidly to a division in the face of such protestations and professions. The great majority with ministers, however in the case of Greenwich, proved that such courageous inconsistency is becoming less common, and that the leaders of the anti-reform bands cannot always march their men to the attack amid the certainty of popular derision. On the division only 183 could be brought to oppose the rights of Greenwich, out of a house of nearly 500 members. If the gentlemen in schedules A. and B. could believe themselves dead when they really are constitutionally extinct, what would have become of this last of 188.

We hail the reasonable progress of the Bill last night as a good omen, and are pleased to hear the resolution of Lord Althorp to add Saturday to the working days of the House, in order to accelerate its movement.

There were one or two noticeable points to which we may perhaps recur; at present we shall merely allude to a sort of episode in the debates. Lord Valfort, with great warmth,

LONDON, FRIDAY, AUG 5. 1831.

We may take this opportunity of expressing a wish that Sir R. Peel and Mr. Baring would lay aside their nonsensical affection of fondling the landed interest. The landed interest can take right good care of itself: witness the game laws, the corn laws, the summary jurisdiction laws for magistrates. Peel and Baring are not landed names: they are funguses sticking to the land, but not contributing to its death or beauty. So Mr. Baring would strengthen the common wealth by excluding an able class of men from Parliament, and expressly *on account of their ability!* Ye powers of arithmetic, what a statesman! and he himself, too, an ex-member of "The Ables!"—*Times*, August 5.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

Count Molé, the friend of Prince Tallyran is at length charged by the King to make the

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BELGIUM

FRANCE.

The French Chambers opened on the 23rd. The hall was fitted up in every respect as in 1830. The throne occupied the place of the President's seat, and on each side were seats for the Dukes de Nemours and Orleans; the seats for the Ministers were placed below the throne on each side, and next to the seats of the Ministers the benches for the Foreign Ambassadors. Precisely at one o'clock, salvoes of artillery announced the arrival of King Louis Philip; and the deputations from both Chambers immediately proceeded to meet and welcome him. His Majesty was received on entering with loud and unanimous cries of "Vive le Roi!" He was dressed in the uniform of the National Guard. The King entered the Chamber uncovered and having taken his place on the throne, he directed the Peers and Deputies to resume their seats. He then put on his hat, and with a loud and firm voice, read the following speech.

"I have given directions that new cruising stations should be established, in order to guarantee the execution of the law passed last session to repress effectually the slave-trade.

POLAND.

LISBON.
A change in Don Miguel's Ministry has taken place, by the resignation of the Duke de Cadaval of the office of Minister of Marine and the Colonies, and by the resignation of Senor L. Furtado of the post of Minister of Justice. A French squadron, amounting to sixteen vessels, six of them being line-of-battle ships, are at Cascaes Bay, close to Lisbon. The Portuguese military have been detached to defend the coast. Don Miguel commands in person.—*Bell's Life in London*.

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addressed to the EDITOR, are received.

and broke... Runjeet... they did... was put... with the... hit it. The... given over. Maharaja came to... to be dragged... down. Campbell mis... both guns and re... it over. Runjeet was dismount... take a shot, when Campbell's 4th shot... the chatta flying.

The Governor General visits H'ssar and Hansi by Dawk. We march to-morrow morning, via Sirhind and Pattiala, Kurnaul, Delhi, &c.—*Ben. Hur.* Nov. 14.

NATIVE JUDGES.

We have been informed, from a source upon which we can greatly depend that the situation of Judges in the Mofussil courts are soon to be rendered accessible to the East Indians, Hindoos, and Muhammedans; and that such of them as may be found competent to discharge the duties of this vocation will be forthwith appointed under the designation of *Sudder-Suddoors* or Commissioners of the Court of Revenue. The salary is to be five hundred Rupees out of which is to defray one hundred Rupees for his establishment, and he is to be vested with power of deciding cases under 5,000 Rupees. The assistant to this functionary is to be a salary of three hundred Rupees, of which fifty is for his establishment. The next is the *Moonsifs* who will get one hundred Rupees per month, inclusive of establishment. The *Sudder-Suddoor* is to be examined by the Magistrate of the district, and to be confirmed by the Supreme Court. But the other functionaries are to be confirmed on the approval of the *Sudder Dewany*.

On acts of Government which are so well known, that it is needless for us to say that if England has a monarch, her monarch endeavours to reform in her administration, and to sympathize with the people, this is the *reform Bill* of our Native land.

From the responsible nature of this vocation we expected that the salaries would have been higher than what we have announced; for when we consider that the present judges receive so far as 2,000 Rupees a month the least we could have expected is half of this stipend for our Countrymen. The Policy on which high salaries are attached to responsible and important situations is to place the incumbents beyond the reach of temptation, with which their official career is so profusely strewed. Therefore we fear the object of Government in furthering the ends of justice may in some cases be frustrated. Our apprehensions will appear more probable if we consider, that these functionaries have no hopes of promotion in the service like Companies covenanted servants, which is a great stimulus to uprightness. Should we be told, that honesty is the effect of principle, and not liable to be influenced by circumstances; we would reply that although in theory this observation appears well grounded; yet in practice it assumes a different character, and we are taught by experience that the best preservative against temptation is to place a man beyond its reach. For a man to be honest it appears necessary that he should be influenced by good principles, should be in independent and unembarrassed circumstances; and he should be a man of character and reputation. Principles require support, and these aids are necessary to its preservation. Therefore as it is necessary that, wherever any of these requisites are wanting, Government should create circumstances to supply the deficiency; which if they neglect to do, we fear they will frustrate the end they have in view.

We should suppose it is with a view to qualify the Native aspirants to these situations that a Lecturer on Political Economy and Law has been appointed at the Hindoo College. Sometime ago we animadverted on the use of Persian language in the Mofussil Courts and recommended that either the Bengalee or the English be substituted in its room. If the situation of Judges is to be filled by the young men educated in the College, and the other schools of the Presidency where the Persian language forms hardly any part of their study, the propriety of abolishing its use and adopting the change we recommended will become still more evident. We do not find that with the other preparatory studies the Persian language is enjoined to be assiduously taught to the students of the Hindoo College, whence, we may infer that the abolition of its use from the Mofussil Courts is anticipated by Government. If both these important measures be carried into effect, our countrymen may fairly hope to see better days before them. But we are not to be lulled into a false sense of security by the prospect of abolishing the Persian language from the Mofussil Courts.

from which they expect to derive important benefits—benefits that will make them independent in life.

We cannot conclude these remarks without observing, that although we shall always be the foremost to express our approbation and sentiments of gratitude for these acts of Government towards our countrymen; yet nothing would mortify us more than to see the goodness of our Rulers abused. We have frequently spoken in favor of the moral character of our countrymen, and have even brought upon ourselves the animadversion of many on this account. In those discussions we laid it down as a maxim, that till men were men, crimes there would be, and on this ground we maintained that our countrymen should not be pointed out as a nation whose peculiar characteristic was immorality.

This very maxim now leads us to urge upon the attention of our Rulers the necessity of being cautious as to those whom they may choose for filling the important situations which are to be laid open to the Natives. It frequently happens that the crime of one individual stigmatizes the character of a whole nation, and for one criminal thousands of innocent suffer undeserved punishment. What is then to be done? The only preventive against such evils is to be cautious as to the character of those who offer themselves as candidates for employment. But notwithstanding all the precaution which the examiners of candidates might use, there is every reason to fear that their vigilance will be availed by many whose moral principle and character are not sufficient to withstand the temptations to which they may be exposed; we therefore earnestly entreat our countrymen to persevere in moral rectitude, notwithstanding all the temptations to which they may be exposed; for upon this their welfare and happiness must depend. They should recollect that they are to be taken into these situations as an experiment, and it ought to be their solicitude to do all in their power to give general satisfaction.—*Reformer.*—*Beng. Hurk.* Nov. 14.

CIVIL RETIREMENTS.

The following accounts with which we have been favoured, of applications for pensions on the Civil Annuity Fund at home, will be interesting to those of our readers who belong to the service:

1831-2 RETIRED. APPLIED FOR PENSION 132-3
S. Swinton, J. Vaughan,
H. G. Christian, R. Brown,
W. Fleming, J. Majoribanks,
James Money, H. Wood,
W. T. Harding, F. P. Wilder,
L. Kennedy,
R. Mitford.

Mr. G. Wellesley, Resident at Indore, goes home.
Mr. H. Maddock goes to Katmandoo.—*India Gazt.* Nov. 14.

EUROPE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, July 25.

On the motion of the Bishop of London, the churches building bill was read a second time.
The Bishop of Bath and Wells presented a petition against the beer act, particularly as it applied to the sale of beer on the premises.—The Lord Chancellor objected to the alteration of the principle of the act until it had had a fair trial. The Home Secretary would shortly bring forward a bill to remedy some of its defects.—Lord Bexley said that the bill had been of the greatest advantage to the public. He also defended the clause allowing beer to be consumed on the premises.

Tuesday, July 26

The Earl of Aberdeen, in reference to the speech of the King of the French, observed that a French fleet had entered the Tagus, without any remonstrance on the part of this country to prevent the aggression. Perhaps it was considered by the noble earl (Grey) a matter of congratulation that the French fleet had made itself master of the capital of our ancient ally.—(Hear, hear.)—Was the noble Earl willing to lay before them copies of the negotiations between France, Portugal, and this country, on the subject? He then adverted to the destruction of fortifications on the Belgic frontiers—fortifications which had cost this country much blood and treasure; and inquired whether the noble earl would lay before them the act of diplomacy, by which that extraordinary measure had been agreed upon.—Earl Grey objected to produce papers upon the subject of which negotiations were still pending. He acknowledged the obligations imposed on this country by the treaties with Portugal, but denied that those treaties bound us to support Portugal in a war manifestly unjust. He repelled with disdain the imputation that ministers congratulated themselves upon the success of the French. No one could suppose that a separation of Belgium from Holland could be satisfactorily completed without the demolition of various fortresses. His Lordship then read the Protocol of April 17, to show that the four great Powers were unanimously of opinion that the separation of the two countries rendered this demolition necessary. Which of the fortresses should be demolished, had not yet been finally agreed. When the proper time came, he would lay before the house every information.—The Duke of Wellington: The fortresses belonged to the five great Powers, including Holland, and France had nothing to do with them, and had never consented to their construction: He admitted the expense of sanctioning the appointment of a committee to inquire into the matter.

ought not to have required, nor England to have sanctioned, the destruction of the fortresses. He regretted much that the King of Holland was not called upon to assist at the conference, considering how materially it concerned his country. England ought to have prevented the French aggression on Portugal. The circumstances that occasioned that aggression were exceedingly trifling, and it was disgraceful to this country to have permitted it.—Earl Grey defended the conduct of the French government in relation to Portugal.

Wednesday, July 27.

The Lord Steward's oaths abolition bill was read a third time and passed.

Thursday, July 28.

Lord Wynford gave notice, on behalf of Lord Eldon, that his noble and learned friend would on Thursday next move for a copy of the indictment against O'Connell and others, and also a copy of the informations sworn before the magistrates in that case.

On the motion of the Bishop of London the church building bill passed the committee.

Earl Grey laid upon the table a copy of the protocol of April 17, respecting the demolition of fortresses in Belgium, also the note of July 14 transmitting the same to the French Government.—The Marquis of Londonderry considered that these papers justified the questions he had put on a former evening. He hoped our government would not adopt a truckling and treacherous system of foreign policy; and he thought that the policy which had been pursued hitherto exhibited England in a light, that he never expected to have the mortification of beholding. Were any other papers to be presented relative to the affairs of Belgium? Earl Grey briefly replied that he had received no communications from his Majesty on the subject. The Marquis of Londonderry said that such a mode of answering his question might be very dignified, but it was not the sort of reply that ought to have been given. On Tuesday next he should move an address to his Majesty for copies of the negotiations respecting Belgium.

On the motion of Earl Grey, the Queen's Dowry Bill was read a second time.
The house went into committee on the payment of labourer's wages in money bill.—Lord Wynford objected to the bill; submitting that the statute book was already more than sufficiently laden with laws regarding the payment of wages, and contending that if these bills passed, the remedy would only be temporary—the masters would soon return to the Truck system in one shape or another. He proposed the omission of the contemplated alteration of the 19th Geo. III.—Lord Wharncroft acquiesced in various alterations in the hope of meeting Lord Wynford's objections—after which the bill was ordered, and amended, to be further considered on a future day.

Friday, July 30.

The Marquis of Londonderry postponed his motion respecting the demolition of the Belgium fortresses till Tuesday's night.

The Archbishop of Canterbury moved the second reading of the bill for the augmentation of the incomes of small church livings. The object of the bill was to enable collegiate bodies, hospitals, and spiritual corporations, to apply part of their revenues to the augmentation of small rectories, vicarages, and curacies; and to empower the incumbents of the richer livings, with the consent of the bishop and patron, to assign part of their tithes for the same purpose, and to make such assignments binding on their successors.—The Lord Chancellor, and the Bishop of London approved of the bill, and it was then read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, July 25.

Mr. Hunt presented three petitions for the repeal of the corn laws from Oldham, Blackburn, and the working classes of the metropolis.—Sir J. Brydges said, that the repeal of the corn laws would raise the price of corn.—Colonel Torrens said, that if that were the case, the land-owners would have supported, instead of opposing the measure, as they had always done.—Mr. O'Connell supported the petition.—Mr. Leader opposed it.

Mr. Leader presented a petition from the kelp burners of Ireland complaining of the reduction of the duty on Barilla.—Mr. Grattan attributed all the evils of Ireland to absenteeism.—Mr. O'Connell defended the reduction of the Barilla duties. Very little kelp was used by the soap-boilers of Ireland, and that little was going out of use. He attributed the distress of the soap-boilers to the drawback of the excise duty on soap sent to Ireland.—The petition was ordered to be printed.

HOLY ALLIANCE ARRANGEMENTS.

The Marquis of Chandos inquired whether the declarations in the speech of the King of the French were to be taken as from an accredited source; and whether the government of this country had been a party to the destruction of fortresses in Belgium? The passage of that speech to which he particularly alluded was—"The King of the Belgians will not be a member of the German confederation. The fortresses erected to threaten France, and not to protect Belgium, will be demolished." (Hear, hear.)—Lord Althorp: There certainly had been an agreement on the settlement of the affairs of Belgium, that a portion of these fortresses should be dismantled; and although the result of the negotiations had been disclosed a little too suddenly, yet the communication was fully authorised. Unless the extensive fortifications, erected as barriers against the attacks of the French were properly garrisoned, they would be of no avail. Belgium could not at present afford the expense of native troops to garrison these fortresses; nor could it be expected that the treaty of 1815 could now be maintained, so as

to allow them to be garrisoned by the troops of other stations. The acknowledgment of the perfect neutrality of Belgium, by France, in conjunction with all the great powers, would be a much more effectual guarantee for the preservation of peace, than a few weakly garrisoned fortresses. The best security for peace was the interest of all the nations in peace.

Mr. Robinson regretted that this should be the termination of the expensive arrangements made by this country at the conclusion of the war—of all the sums expended by us on the repair of those fortresses.—Lord Althorp said the present government was not answerable for the expenditure complained of.—The Marquis of Chandos, adverting to the declaration in the French King's Speech, that "the tri-coloured flag flies on the walls of Lisbon," begged to know if the government had received any intelligence of that description?—Lord Althorp said that the words should be, that the flag waved, not on, but before, the walls.—Lord J. Russell said that the dismantling of fortresses, alluded to, was not to take place until the recognition of the new King of the Belgians by all the great powers, and was to be effected through the means of negotiations with the government of Belgium.—The petition was ordered to be printed.

SUPPLY.

The house went into a committee of supply.—Mr. S Rice proposed the grant of 16,182*l.* for the society for the propagation of the Gospel in the colonies.

Mr. Warburton would not divide the committee on the resolution; but he hoped that hereafter the grant would be reduced, as nothing was more likely to alienate the colonists than the attempt to force unwelcome doctrines upon them.—Mr. Labouchere required a pledge from ministers that they would not apply for a similar grant in future. A sudden reduction of the vote might be injurious to respectable individuals now receiving salaries, but some notice of an attempt to diminish the vote might be given. He also objected to the clergy reserves; and to the college in Upper Canada, established on principles which prevented nine-tenths of the population from partaking of its advantages.—Lord Althorp said ministers intended gradually to reduce the vote until it was entirely extinguished.—Mr. Hunt moved that the vote be reduced by the sum of 30,000*l.* When ministers were in opposition, they proposed the very same amendment, and to declare, in addition, that the whole grant should terminate in 1831; he therefore, expected their support (cheers). The original proposal was that the money should be risen by subscription (laughter). But, since 1814, only 33,422 had been subscribed: while in the same period, 203,088*l.* had been granted by parliament, and 55,869*l.* obtained by the king's letters. He had his information from the Rev. Mr. Griffin, who had been sent by the Society to Prince Edward's Island, where he had neither church nor congregation. He was then removed to Nova Scotia, where, indeed, he found a church and congregation; but the church was a few boards, and the congregation a few sheep (hear, hear). Lord Howick hoped the amendment would be withdrawn. Ministers intended to make no new appointments, so that the grant would gradually expire. He admitted that the effect of such grants was to dry up the sources of private charity: hence the comparatively small sum raised by subscription.—Mr. R. Gordon observed that the Church of England bishops received 200,000*l.* a-year, and the head of the Presbyterian Church only 75*l.*, while the Presbyterians were three to one in point of numbers.—Sir J. M. Doyle said, that the rich bishopric of Derry being vacant, ministers could take the sum now required from the proceeds of it without any demands upon the public purse. (Cheers and laughter).—Mr. A. Baring said they could not agree to the amendment without refusing to pay money which had been actually earned.—The house divided—for the resolution, 165; against it, 27; majority, 138.—Several other items were then agreed to, and the house resumed.—Lord Althorp moved, in committee that 1,000,000*l.*, in Exchequer-bills, be granted to the commissioners of public works, for the purpose of employing the people, and preventing such misery and disturbance as had occurred last year.—Agreed to.

Tuesday, July 26.

Col. Evans and Mr. J. Smith complained of the dilatory proceedings on the reform bill—mentioned meetings and proceedings between different political unions, in Birmingham, Manchester, and Glasgow, on the subject—and stated that in Scotland, in particular, the most alarming excitement existed. They urged the necessity of meeting as early as 12 o'clock in the day.—Mr. Hunt had no objection to meet at 10 o'clock, but he denied the excitement in favour of the bill existing among the working classes.—Lord Althorp admitted any steps that could fairly be taken, but according to the existing bill, there were eight hours a day for the discussion of it.—Sir R. Peel observed that it would be impossible to give daily a more lengthened attention to the bill.

The house then went into a committee, after some remarks, it was agreed that the borough and New Romney should stand of schedule A.—On the question that St. Mains be included, Mr. Ross hoped that would agree to place this borough in schedule B.—Mr. Praed concurred.—Mr. St. John objected, and said that the case of exactly applied to this borough.—Sir R. Peel contended that this borough was in the same situation as Horsham.—Mr. St. John supported the motion.—Sir R. Peel.—Mr. Croker repeated the charge against ministers, and contended that the new system of voting was

cease to be a nomination borough. —Mr. Praed said that the conduct of ministers in following the precedent of Downton, reminded him of a Scotch steward, who, in the olden times, having been ordered to hang a man upon one tree in an avenue, hung another man upon an adjoining tree for the sake of uniformity. (*Hear, and a laugh.*) —For the motion, 260; against it 212—Majority, 48.

St. Maves and St. Michael's were next agreed to. On the motion that Saltash do form part of schedule A, Mr. Croker moved that it be transferred to schedule B, on the ground that it formed part of the parish of St. Stephen *juxta* Saltash, which contained 2800 inhabitants.

Lord ALTHORP admitted that the borough of Saltash was the weakest part of the schedule. He would leave it to the house to decide whether the population of the parish was properly part of the population of the borough. —Lord Milton hoped the borough would be kept in schedule A. The borough might be part of the parish, but it was not the *metropolis* of the parish. The very word *juxta* in the name, would show they were not legally connected. —Sir A. Buller supported the amendment. The committee divided—Ayes, 150—Noes 231—Majority, 81. The borough of Saltash was therefore transferred to schedule B.

The question for Old Sarum was next put. Sir C. Forbes reminded the noble lord (Russell) that he had formerly declared that he should as much think of taking the ground on which Old Sarum stood, as disfranchising the borough, unless on the establishment of a case of gross delinquency. —Mr. O'Connell said that Lord Selkirk had once threatened to put in his negro servant for the borough. If the negro were a British subject, he might have taken his seat in livery. (*Cheers and laughter.*) There might be better members of parliament, but it was equally clear that there were many worse. (*Laughter.*) —Mr. Wynn denied the truth of the anecdote. —Mr. C. Ferguson said the members for Old Sarum represented themselves, and were highly respectable and independent. —The question was then put and carried.

Seaford was next agreed to. On the question for Steyning, Sir C. Wetherell wondered at the silence of the members for Sussex, while the boroughs in that county were being thus remorselessly handled. —Lord George Lennox and Mr. Curteis had nothing to say for the borough. It had never been represented by gentlemen connected with the county. —Mr. Hunt said he had long suspected some sham fighting, and was now convinced, as the division upon Saltash was a *rank cross*.

Steyning, Stockbridge, and Tregony were next agreed to. —On the same question being put respecting Wareham, Mr. G. Banks said it was a thriving place, and ought to be added to a chapelry adjoining. —Captain Calcraft though desirous of preserving the borough was convinced he had not a leg to stand on in defence of it. —Mr. Robinson said the chapelry was four miles distant; and that it was impossible to find a sufficient constituency, if even the chapelry of Arne were added to Wareham, and Corfe Castle thrown in with them (*hear, and a laugh*). —The disfranchisement was then agreed to.

Wendover, Weobly, Whitchurch, Winchelsea, and Woodstock were next agreed to.

On the question that Wootton Bassett stand part of schedule A, Lord Mahon said that Lord Bolingbroke had represented that borough. —Lord Porchester did not know any particular claim to exemption on the part of Wootton Bassett, unless, in the eleventh hour, the ministry were gorged with the massacre, and began to have some compunction (*a laugh*). —Mr. O'Connell said if Wootton Bassett had returned Lord Bolingbroke, it had also returned Mr. Walsh, who was expelled the house for fraud; and afterwards became a bankrupt, when it was proved that the market price of a vote was from 20*l.* to 25*l.* —Lord Mahon accused Mr. O'Connell of "indecent personalities." —Mr. Hume confirmed the statement of his hon. and learned friend. —Wootton Bassett and Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight were then agreed to. —The next question was, "that this clause, as amended, stand part of the bill, and after some attempts at adjournment on the part of Mr. Praed and Sir C. Wetherell, it was carried in the affirmative. The house then resumed.

Wednesday, July 27.

Sir J. NEWPORT presented a petition from Newport, praying for the introduction of poor-laws into Ireland. —Mr. Grattan, Mr. Wyse, Mr. Ruthven, Mr. Callaghan, Mr. G. Dawson, Mr. Rice, Mr. Leader, and Mr. Sheil supported the petition.

Lord PALMERSTON presented a copy of the protocol of the four powers, respecting the despoil of certain Belgian fortresses. —Mr. Russell called for all communications on the subject before the house. —Lord Palmerston said the question of peace between Holland and Belgium was not yet settled. —Mr. A. Balfour moved for the engagement of this country to one-fourth of a Russian debt, so long as Belgium and Holland should continue united. —The condition had ceased, and Holland had refused to continue her payments. —Our government prepared to adopt the course? —Lord Palmerston said the subject was now under consideration, but he had not heard of the refusal of Holland to make her payments. —Lord Althorp said that the subject would be made at present. —Sir J. Stansfeld asked whether France was to be a party to the future negotiations respecting the fortresses, and whether the noble lord would place with France as to the attack on Portugal. He came in a manner in which those subjects

had been mentioned in the French King's speech, as a departure from the diplomatic courtesy usually observed between states. —Lord Palmerston said that France was not to be a party to the treaty, as to what fortresses were to be demolished. It would be premature to produce the correspondence respecting the French expedition to the Tagus. He agreed that the fortresses on the frontiers of Belgium were not erected to menace France, but for defensive purposes.

Sir G. WARRENDER presented a petition from the inhabitants of Chelsea, praying to be allowed to return one member to Parliament.

The house went into Committee on the reform bill, and the chairman read the clause, that each of the boroughs in schedule B should, after the present parliament, return but one member. —Sir R. Peel moved that the word "two" be substituted for the word "one;" in order to save the time of the house, and avoid raising the question, in the case of each individual borough. He had hopes from the honourable conduct of ministers with respect to Saltash, that if he could produce valid reasons why the boroughs in schedule B should retain two members, those reasons would be permitted to prevail. If they were nomination boroughs, they ought, according to the principle of the bill to be entirely disfranchised. If they were to be retained, it was better that they should have two members than one. He would rather have 100 boroughs returning two members, than 200 returning one. The former plan would best preserve local tranquillity, by allowing each party to send one member. He contended that the proposed alterations would give an undue preponderance to the manufacturing over the agricultural interests. If a line were drawn across the map of England from Bristol to the opposite coast by the Wash, it would divide, with tolerable accuracy, the agricultural from the manufacturing districts. On the north of this line were situated the great coal-fields, with all the manufactures which depended on them. The southern district comprised the chief agricultural counties, Schedule A. comprised 56 boroughs, returning 111 members. The district north of the line lost only five boroughs, and ten members. The district to the south of the line lost fifty-one boroughs, and 101 members. Of the forty-one boroughs in schedule B, eight were to the north of the line, and thirty-three to the south. (*Hear, hear.*) The constructive clauses of the bill made no compensation for this loss to the agricultural division. Schedule C. contained 12 new boroughs, each of which, with the exception of the metropolitan district, and the town of Devonport, was in the northern division. Of 26 new boroughs with one member each, 24 were on the north of the line, and 2 on the south; but the latter were Cheltenham and Brighton. —The result was, that the southern division sustained a total loss of 134 members, whilst the northern division sustained a loss of only 18. On the other hand, the southern district gained seven members, and the northern district 33. (*Hear, hear.*) If the house would give two members to each of the boroughs in Schedule B, the agricultural interest would possess its due weight. It was the more necessary to protect the agricultural interest, as the constituency of the towns had a greater power of combining, than the scattered population of the agricultural districts. —Lord John Russell, reminded the right hon. gentleman, that four additional members would be given to Cornwall, Dorsetshire, and Wiltshire, and to several other counties in the south and West of England. He also contended that the northern division deserved the preponderance given to it by reason of its greater population, than the southern. —Mr. Sadler said that the town population amounted by the census to only four millions and a half, while the rural population was seven millions. The houses, according to the last return of property, averaged 15,000,000*l.* per annum while the land reached 30,000,000*l.* per annum. (*Hear.*) He also quoted the opinion of Algernon Sydney in favour of the variety in our system of representation. —Mr. D. Browne said the anomalies of the present bill arose from its not going far enough. Every borough in Schedule B should have been entirely disfranchised. —Mr. Wason said that 39 of the boroughs in Schedule B, contained together only 50,000 inhabitants, paid only 32,251*l.* of the assessed taxes, and possessed only 4,918 10*l.* houses. They would, under this bill, have only 12,000 voters, and would return 1-16th of the members of the house. (*Hear, hear.*) Sir T. Fremantle supported the amendment. Mr. Ewart said that in the time of Algernon Sydney the country was fairly represented, the practice of bribery had not then created rotten boroughs. (*cheers.*) But had Algernon Sydney been living now, the present corrupt system would have raised his just indignation. —Lord Eastnor, and Mr. C. Pelham supported the amendment. —The committee then divided—For the amendment, 115—Against it, 182—Majority, 67—The original motion was then carried.

The next question was that Aldborough stand part of Schedule B. —Mr. Sadler testified to the independence of the borough, which he said had returned Lord Chatham. —Mr. T. Duncombe moved that it be returned to Schedule A. (*cheers.*) Lord Stormont defended the borough. Sir C. Wetherell; The hon. member for Hertford had said that he, and his side of the house had treated the opposition too gently; but if such was his oil, what must be his vinegar (*a laugh*). —if such was his emollient, what would be his caustic? He wished the hon. member had only attacked the living and spared the defunct boroughs.

The question that Aldborough stand part of Schedule B. was then put and carried.

Arundel was next agreed to, after a protest on the part of Alderman Atkins. —Ashburton and Bodwin were next agreed to.

On the question to include Bridport, Sir H. St. Paul moved that it be taken out of the schedule. —Mr. Warburton opposed the amendment. —Sir E. Sugden said that this borough was in the same situation as Truro. —Lord John Russell denied the analogy, and the resolution was agreed to.

Buckingham was next included. On the same question being put respecting Chippenham, Captain Boldero claimed to be allowed to produce evidence on oath of an error respecting that borough in the census of 1821. Mr. G. Banks, Sir R. Peel, and Mr. Persey supported that claim. Mr. Stanley, Lord Althorp, and Lord Milton, objected to it, on the ground that there would be no end to such inquiries. —Sir H. Hardinge said the refusal of enquiry in this case would justify extraordinary means of procuring delay. —The house divided—For the amendment, 181—Against it, 251—Majority, 70.

Thursday, July 28.

The house went into committee on the reform bill. On the question that Clithero stand part of the clause, Mr. Lester, Mr. Croker, Mr. Knight, and Sir Charles Wetherell, contended that the population of the parish, though it was of a different name, ought to be included with Clithero, on the ground of the parish being very populous. —Lord J. Russell and Mr. Stanley resisted the junction. The former said that the object of these cavils and quibbles was to impede the progress of the bill. The attempt would not be successful and the country would see clearly through the artifice. The question was agreed to without a division.

On the question that Cockerham be included, Sir J. Scarlett and Sir C. Wetherell contended that it was in the same situation as Horsham and Calne. —Lord J. Russell and Mr. Blamire denied the analogy. —The house then divided—for the motion, 333: against it, 151; majority, 82.

On the question that Dorchester be included Lord Ashley objected, on the ground that it was a thriving country town, and said, that although its population was small, it had 333 houses of above 10*l.* a-year rent. —Mr. W. Williams testified to the respectability of the constituency. —Sir G. Warrender, Mr. G. Banks, and Sir R. Peel opposed the motion. Mr. Baring protested against the disfranchisement of county towns. —The Attorney-General observed, that Dorchester was not to be disfranchised, but only to lose one member. He

mentioned several county towns that did not return members. —On the division, the numbers were:—For the motion, 279—Against, 93—Majority, 86.

Droitwich and Evesham were agreed to without a division. —Great Grimsby was next agreed to, after a protest on the part of Mr. Shelley and Captain Harris.

East Grinstead was afterwards named, but adjournment was then proposed and carried.

Friday, July 31.

Lord Althorp proposed that the house should meet on Saturday at 12, as they could not meet on Monday, and the interval between Friday and Tuesday should not be all lost to the reform bill. —Objection was raised by several members to this arrangement; but it was finally settled that they should meet at two.

The House then went into committee on the reform bill. The first motion was, "that East Grinstead stand part of schedule B," which was agreed to.

On the same question being put relative to Guilford, Mr. Dennison moved that it should retain both members. —Sir C. Wetherell, in defence of the literary allies of ministers—the press, should insist upon inquiry in this case. —Sir J. Scarlett and Sir E. Sugden, supported the amendment. —Other members vouched for the respectable population of Guilford, and regretted that it should be placed in the schedule.

Lord Althorp and Lord J. Russell said that the case was the same as Dorchester, and that it must be bound by the rule. On the division the numbers were for the motion 253, against it 186; majority 67.

The next motion was to include Helstone, which was agreed to.

Honiton was next considered. —Sir G. Warrender pronounced a funeral oration over the borough, and expressed his opinion that schedule B would not be persevered in. —After some conversation, Honiton was included in schedule B. —Huntingdon followed; also Hythe. —On Launceston Sir J. Malcolm raised a question, on the ground of population, but did not press it to a division. Launceston was included in the schedule. Also Liskeard Lyme Regis, Lymington, and Maldon.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE, JULY 12

We rejoice to find that there is no intention to delay the Irish and Scotch Reform Bills. Lord Althorp, in answer to a question from Mr. Kennedy stated distinctly last night, that "the English Reform Bill was to be carried without either the Irish or Scotch Reform Bill *pari passu* as it was thought that their union would be likely to produce confusion. But that it was the intention of the Government to persevere and carry all their Bills through during the present Session, was most certain; and nothing would prevent it but the being beaten by a majority either in that or the other House of Parliament, [*cheers*]. This declaration has the best effect—[*cheers*]. The people are so

that would be a serious loss to the country.

The Irish Reform Bill, which is impliedly a tacit, Colden, Fanshawe, Russian lady, and it would appear from the papers found in possession of the conspirators that at Ostrolenka the Russians were in possession of the whole of Skrzynski's plot. The plot, if not detected, might have been destructive of most disastrous results to the P. One part of it was to arm the Russian prisoners from the arsenal, to destroy the bridge of Pr and thus cut off the troops stationed there the relief of the capital, while the Russians to cross the Vistula, at Plock or Dobrzyń, enter Warsaw, in the absence of the troops.

There is still uncertainty as to the opening of Gielgud and Chlapowski. If the P. accounts are to be believed they have defeated.

The cholera has made its appearance in Petersburg, though it is said to have assumed a mild form. The death of the Duke Constantine has taken place at Warsaw, as usual, in Russia, is accounting for his death.

THE GLOBE AND TRAVELLER.

It appears certain, though the French have been more favourable rate and ministerial party than we, that the ministry will yield to the against an hereditary peerage. are agitated for supplying the with members. One of them of candidates to be returned electors throughout France, the highest acknowledged talent whom the King may select enjoy their dignities for life. We expressed an opinion the revolution of July 1830.

July 1830, that an hereditary peerage could not exist in France, and that it was not desirable that the attempt should be made to take out its existence. This has become a much more favourite opinion even in England than when it was first broached here, for the state of society and property in France is better understood. A deliberative assembly composed of members who derive their title to sit in it from descent, must be inferior in authority to an elective body, unless they make up by the masses of property which they hold for their deficiency in activity and ability and popular arts. In France the law has made it impossible that large masses of property should be transmitted unbroken through many generations. With an hereditary peerage, the peers must therefore be frequently poor; and as they would be placemen without ability, or pensioners without merit, unless they employed themselves in humble industrious occupations suitable to their capacities they would be exposed to the contempt of the people. Such a body would lose all efficiency and substantive strength. It is not unwise, therefore, where the partition of successions exists, and where, moreover, the possession of wealth does not carry with it that title to reverence which is conceded to it in England, to try to find for the second Chamber some other element of power. The experiment is, therefore, to be tried, whether a collection of the men most eminent on account of their personal weight and merit, not dependent for the continuance of their functions on the continuance of popular favour, can be useful as a check upon, or assistance to, an assembly more simply representing the people. The experiment is perhaps, as hopeful as any other that can be suggested.

Though we do not think the conduct of the French ministry has been in all respects creditable, it is not to be lamented that the result of the elections has not at once given a marked ascendancy to their opponents. It is fortunate, perhaps, that neither party is likely to obtain an overwhelming majority, and that the more liberal party may influence the measures of the government without altogether overthrowing it or obstructing its course; and this, we believe, will be the result. If the ministry had been violently and suddenly changed by a vote of the Chamber of Deputies, probably the good understanding between this government and France might be broken, and new difficulties would be thrown in the way of the Belgic negotiations, which the best thing that can be said is, that they appear to be nearly ended. On the other hand, it is well, that while the ministry, by its continuance in office, gives to moderate men and mixed governments throughout Europe an assurance of some stability in the new government, it should find itself impelled, by necessity, with regard to Poland, and necessary measures of amicable legislation.